Jackson-Milton Water District

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for 2011

In Compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

The Mahoning County Sanitary Engineering Department has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. This report is required as part of the Safe Drinking Water Act Re-Authorization of 1996. The Jackson-Milton Water District **(JMWD)** purchases a finished product from the Youngstown Water Department. We operate a water distribution system only. The water supplied to us by Youngstown comes from the Meander Reservoir. The Meander Reservoir is operated by the Mahoning Valley Sanitary District and is considered a surface water source which requires treatment prior to use as drinking water.

In 2011 we continued our meter replacement and radio read program to bring the total conversion up to 99% completion. Our construction department also made repairs and upgrades to various locations throughout our system. We are continuing with our Hydrant Flushing Agreement. This office strives to flush every hydrant at least once a year and other hydrants on less used lines as often as once a month or more. This can result in temporary cloudiness or slightly rust colored water on occasion and is perfectly safe. If your water is cloudy or colored more than a day please contact our office.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water; include river, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife; (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming; (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; (E) radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.
More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Who needs to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).
The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The **JMWD** conducted all required sampling during 2011. Samples were collected for a total of ***Thirteen (13)*** different contaminants most of which were not detected in the **JMWD** water supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, may be more than one year old.

How is Your Drinking Water Treated?

The Mahoning Valley Sanitary District treats approximately 24 million gallons per day of raw water from Meander Creek Reservoir and pumps it to Youngstown, Niles and McDonald. These communities distribute the water to residents and surrounding areas. Treatment includes chemical addition for softening, disinfection, fluoridation, taste and odor control, mixing, settling, filtration and pumping. The City of Youngstown then sells bulk water from the MVSD to the Jackson-Milton Water District water system.

Your Water Supply

The Mahoning Valley Sanitary District public water system uses surface water drawn from the Meander Creek Reservoir. For the purposes of source water assessments, in Ohio all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are readily accessible and can be contaminated by chemicals and pathogens which may rapidly arrive at the public drinking water intake with little warning or time to prepare. The Mahoning Valley Sanitary District's drinking water source protection area is susceptible to runoff from row crop agriculture and animal feedlot operations, oil and gas wells, failing home and commercial septic systems, road/rail crossings, and new housing and commercial development that could increase runoff from roads and parking lots.
The Mahoning Valley Sanitary District water system treats the water to meet EPA and our drinking water quality standards, but no single treatment technique can address all potential contaminants. The potential for water quality impacts can further be decreased by implementing measures to protect Meander Creek Reservoir and its watershed. More detailed information is provided in the Mahoning Valley Sanitary District's Drinking Water Source Assessment report, which can be obtained by calling (330)799-6315.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comments regarding water are encouraged at regular meetings of the County Commissioners which usually meets Thursdays at 10:00AM in the Commissioners Hearing Room at the Mahoning County Courthouse, 120 Market St., Youngstown, OH 44503. For more information on your drinking water contact us at (330) 793-5514.

PUBLIC NOTICE - DRINKING WATER WARNING

Monitoring requirements were not met for
Jackson/Milton Water District

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During September 2011, we "did not monitor or test" or "did not complete all monitoring or testing" for total coliform bacteria, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

What Should I Do?

There *is nothing you need to do at this time. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective action.*
This notice is just to inform you that Jackson/Milton Service Area PWS did not monitor and/or report results for the presence of total coliform bacteria in the public drinking water system during one of the September 2011 required time periods, as required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

What is being done?

Upon being notified of this violation, the water supply was required to have the drinking water analyzed for the above mentioned parameters. The water supplier will take steps to ensure that adequate monitoring will be performed in the future.
For more information, please contact

Joseph DeNiro at 330-652-1782

Mahoning County Sanitary Engineering Dept. 761 Industrial Rd. Youngstown, Ohio 44509

Table of Detected Contaminants for 2011

Contamination (Unit)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Detection Range	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Bacteriological							
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	TT	0.30	0.07 - 0.30	NO	2011	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (% sampling meeting standard)	N/A	TT	100%	N/A	NO	2011	Soil Runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (mg/l)	10.0	10.0	0.624	<0.10-0.624	NO	2011	Runoff from fertilizer & leachate from septic tanks
Fluoride (mg/l)	4	4	1.51	0.88-1.51	NO	2011	Additive for strong teeth
Barium (ug/l)	2000	2000	7.7	5.0-7.7	NO	2011	Discharge from drilling & metal refineries erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ug/l)	0.0	1300AL	<30.0	<10-122	NO	2011	Household plumbing, corrosion & leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ug/l)	0.0	15AL	<5	<5	NO	2011	Household plumbing corrosion
Organics							
TTHM's (ug/l) Total Trihalomethanes	0	80	48.33avg	30 –60. ugl	NO	2011	By-Product of Drinking Water Chlorination
HAA5's (ug/q) Total Haloacetic Acids	0	60	29.03avg	31.1-39.8	NO	2011	By-Product of Drinking Water Chlorination
Bromodichloromethane	N/A	N/A	1.22	0.5-4.47	NO	2011	Water Purification By-Product
Chloroform (ug/L)	N/A	N/A	48.0	0.5-48.0	NO	2011	Water Purification By-Product
Total Organic Carbon (mg/l)	N/A	N/A	1.80	1.10-1.80	NO	2011	From Something that has lived

Definitions of some terms contained within this report

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant level (MCL): the highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water systems must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

The "<"symbol: A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unity (NTU): Nephelometric Turbidity Unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable by the average person.